

FIG. 1

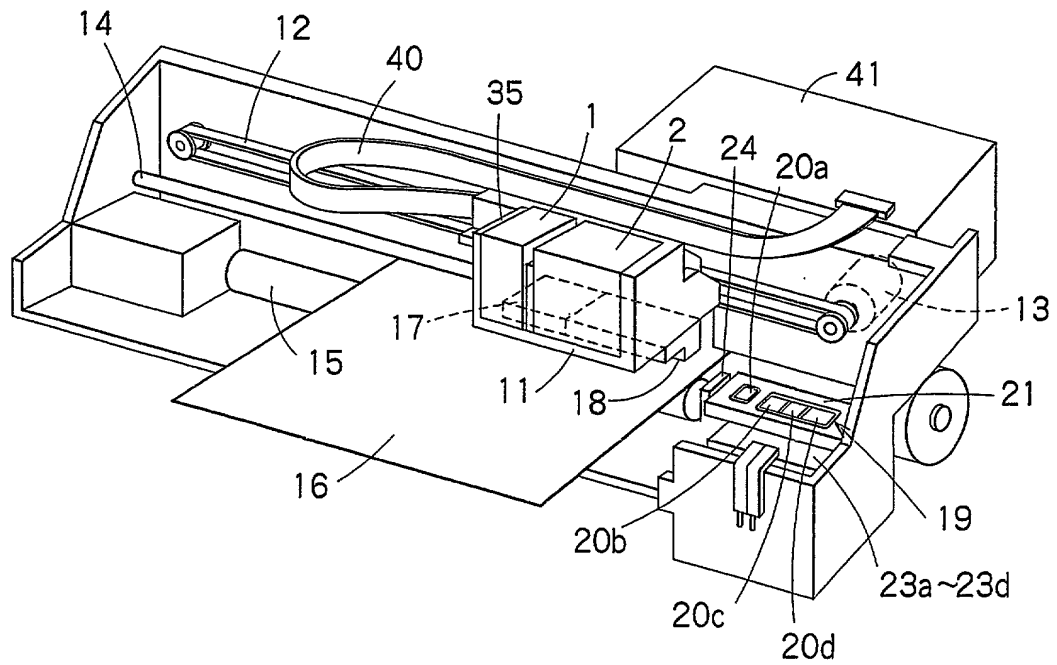


FIG. 2

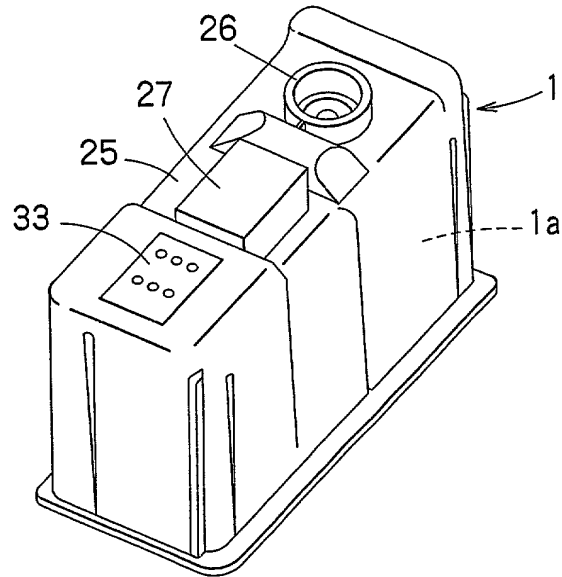


FIG. 3

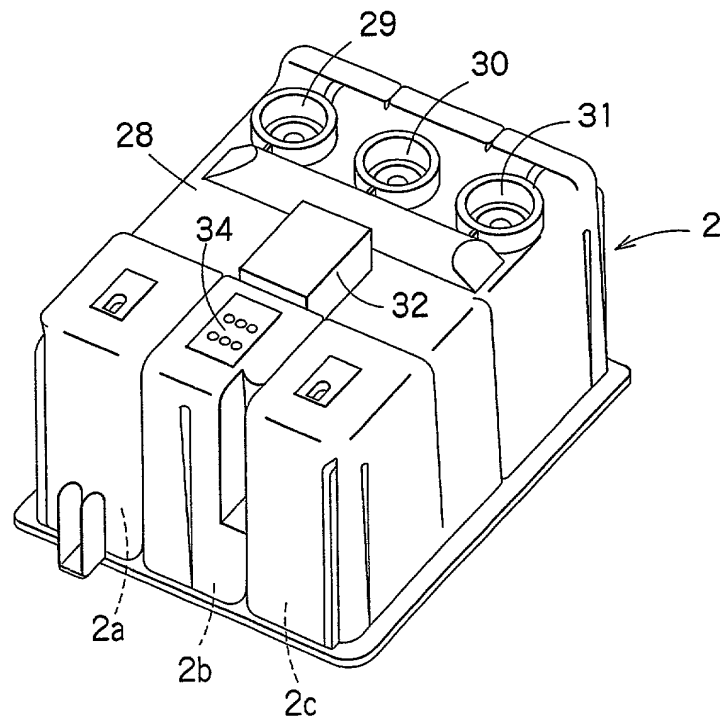


FIG. 4

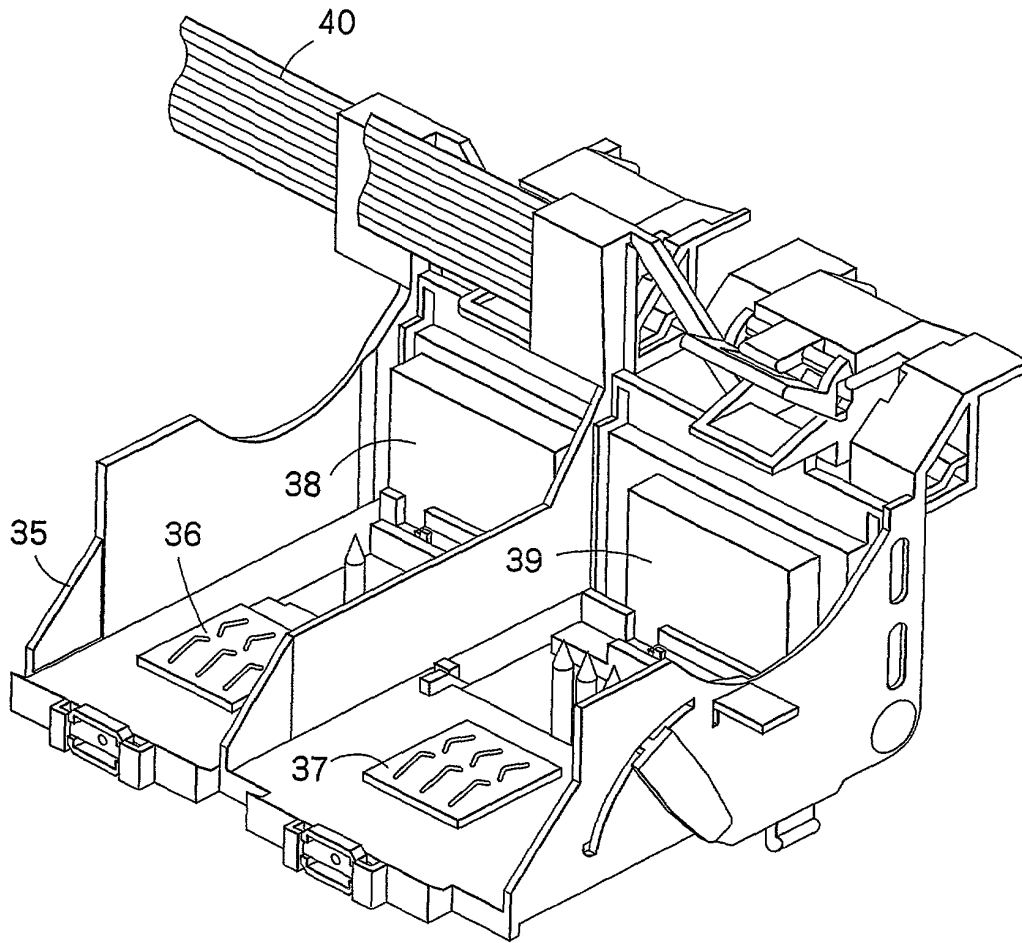


FIG. 5



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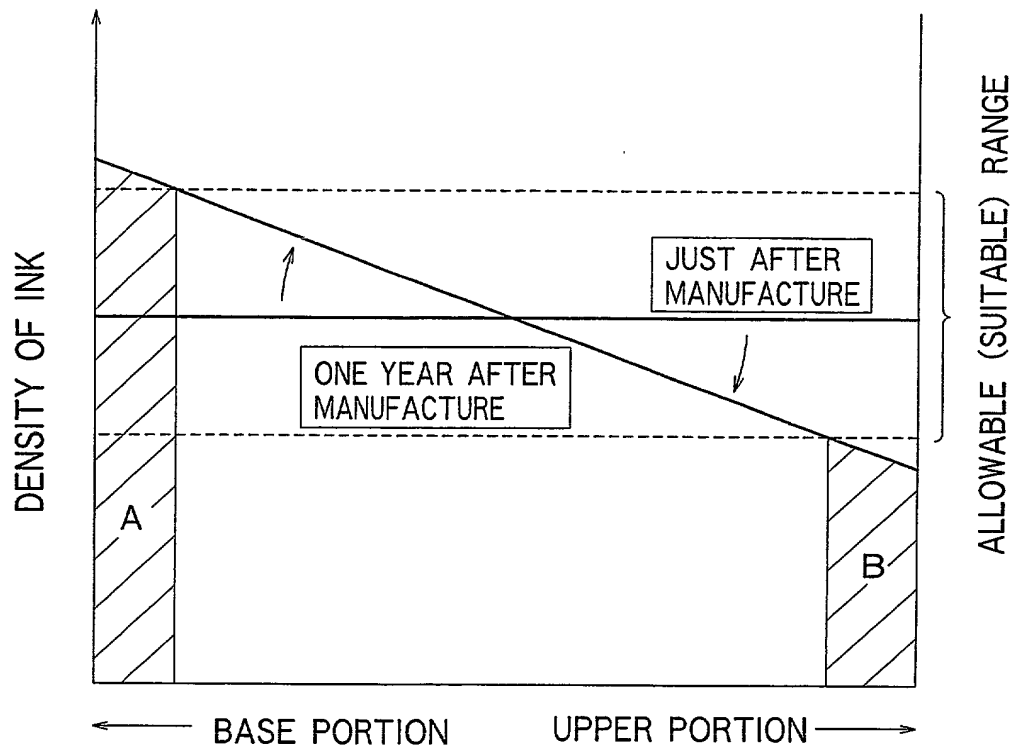


FIG. 7

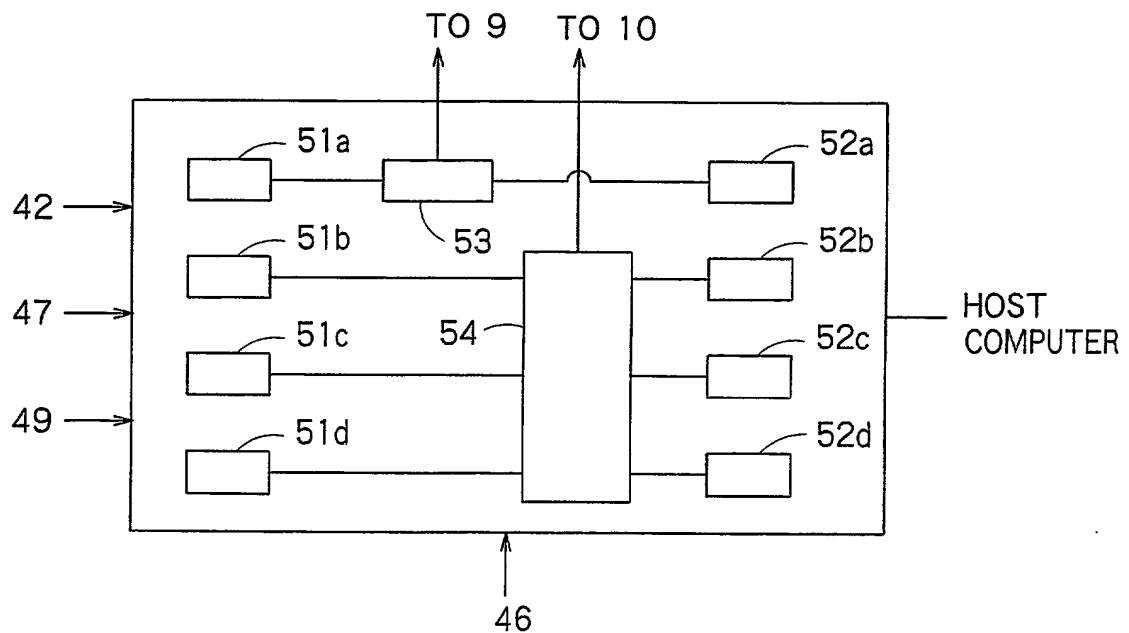


FIG. 8

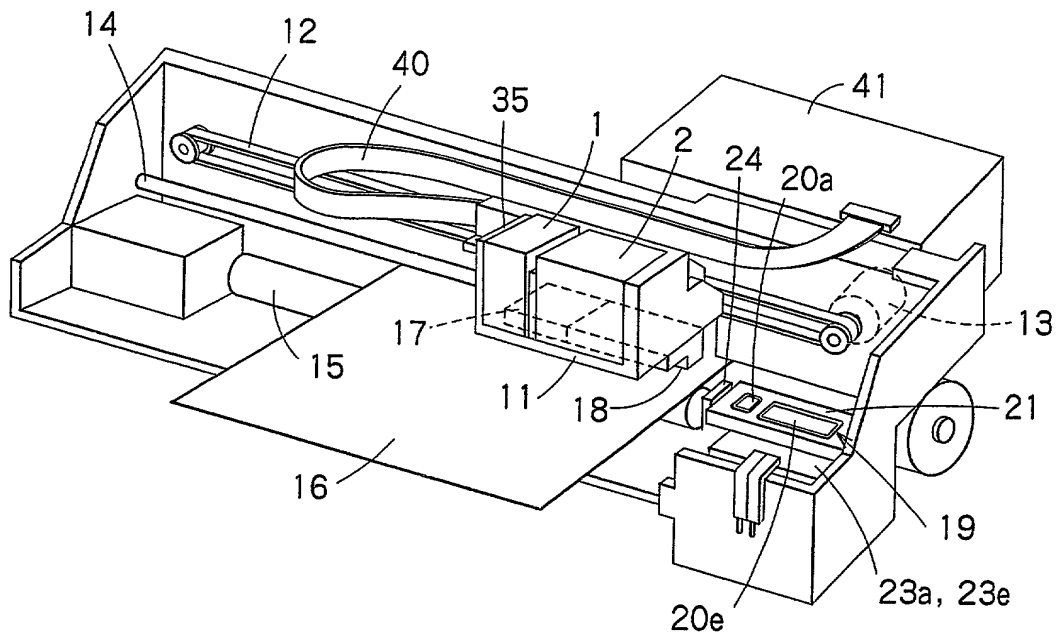


FIG. 9



FIG. 10

Figure 1 consists of seven histograms arranged horizontally, labeled $k=1$ through $k=7$. Each histogram shows the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x_k . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled x_k and ranges from 0 to 10. The y-axis is labeled 'count' and ranges from 0 to 10. The distributions are as follows:

- $k=1$: Peak at 0 (count 10), decreasing to 0 at $x_k=4$.
- $k=2$: Peak at 0 (count 10), decreasing to 0 at $x_k=4$.
- $k=3$: Peak at 0 (count 10), decreasing to 0 at $x_k=4$.
- $k=4$: Peak at 0 (count 10), decreasing to 0 at $x_k=4$.
- $k=5$: Peak at 0 (count 10), decreasing to 0 at $x_k=4$.
- $k=6$: Peak at 0 (count 10), decreasing to 0 at $x_k=4$.
- $k=7$: Peak at 0 (count 10), decreasing to 0 at $x_k=4$.

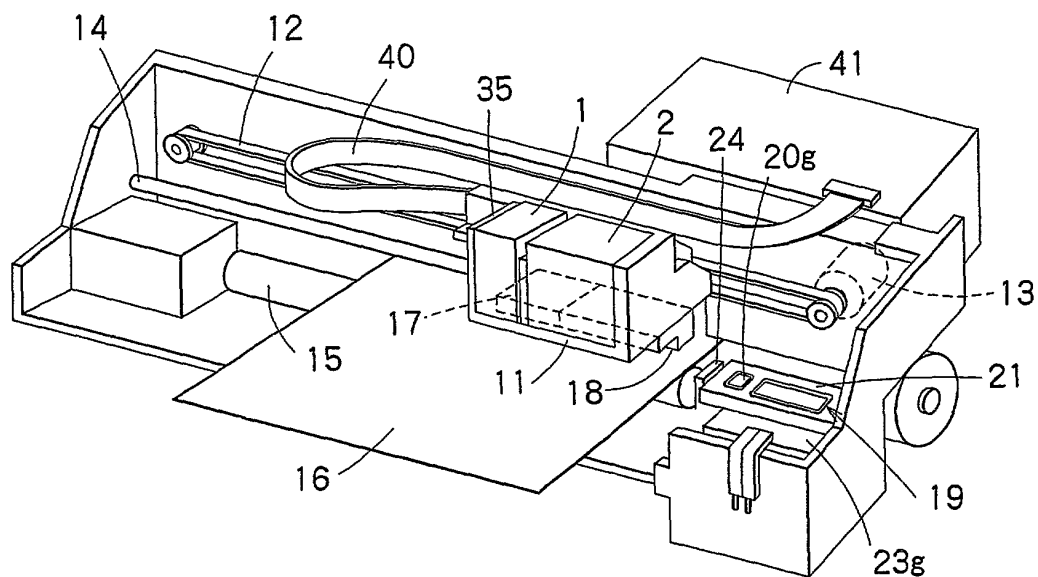


FIG. 11



FIG. 12

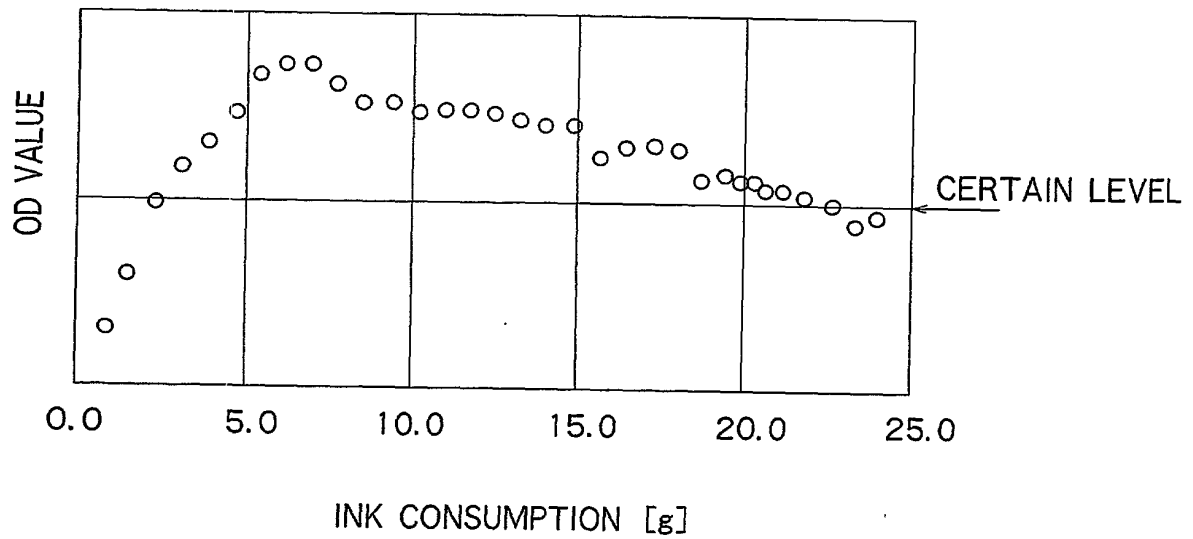


FIG. 13